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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [508]

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OF GERMAN S.-W. AFRICA.

GENEROUS TREATMENT.

General Botha entrusted to Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O., the taking of the surrender of the German forces. The terms of the surrender of the military forces of the Protectorate of German South-west Africa, as agreed to by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and accepted by Dr. Seitz, Imperial Governor of the Protectorate of German South-west Africa, Commander of the Military Forces, which was signed at Kilo, 500 on the railway line between O'avi and Khorab on July 9th, were:

(1) The Military forces of the Protectorate of German South-west Africa (hereinafter referred to as the Protectorate) remaining in the field under arms and at the disposal of the Commander of the said Protectorate Forces, are hereby surrendered to General the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Union of South Africa in the field. Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O., acting on behalf of General Botha, shall be the officer in charge for arranging the details of surrender and giving effect to it.

(2) The active troops of the said forces of the said Protectorate surrendered in terms of Paragraph 1 shall, in case of officers, retain arms and may give their parole, being allowed to live each under that parole at such places as he may select. If for any reason the Government of the Union is unable to meet the wish of any officer as regards choice of abode, the officer concerned will choose some place in respect of which no difficulty exists.

(3) In the case of the other ranks of the said forces of the said Protectorate surrendered in terms of Paragraph 1 shall, in case of officers, retain arms and may give their parole, being allowed to live each under that parole at such places as he may select. If for any reason the Government of the Union is unable to meet the wish of any officer as regards choice of abode, the officer concerned will choose some place in respect of which no difficulty exists.

(4) All reservists (Landwehr and Landsturm) of all ranks of the said forces of the Protectorate now remaining under arms in the field shall, except to the extent as is provided for in paragraph 6 below, give up their arms upon being surrendered, in such formations as may be found most convenient, and after signing the annexed form of parole shall be allowed to return to their homes and resume their civil occupations.

(5) All reservists (Landwehr and Landsturm) of all ranks of the said forces of the Protectorate who are now held by the Union Government as prisoners of war taken from the forces of the Protectorate, upon signing the form of parole mentioned in Paragraph 4 shall be allowed to resume their civil occupations in the Protectorate.

(6) Officers of the reserve (Landwehr and Landsturm) of the said forces of the Protectorate who surrender in terms of Paragraph 1 above shall be allowed to retain their arms, provided they sign the parole above mentioned in Paragraph 4.

(7) All officers of the said forces of the Protectorate who sign the form of parole above mentioned in Paragraph 4 will be allowed to retain the horses which are nominally allotted to them in the military establishment.

(8) The police of the Protectorate shall be treated, as far as they have been mobilized, as active troops. Those members of the police who are on duty on distant stations shall remain at their posts until relieved by Union troops in order that the lives and property of non-combatants shall be protected.

(9) Civil officials in the employment of the German Imperial Government or of the Government of the Protectorate shall be allowed to remain in their homes provided they sign the parole above mentioned in Paragraph 4. Nothing, however, in this statement shall be construed as entitling any such official to exercise the functions of the appointment which he holds in the service of either of the Governments aforesaid or to claim from the Union Government the emoluments of such appointments.

(10) With the exception of the arms retained by the officers of the Protectorate forces and by other ranks of the active troops, as provided in Paragraph 2, all war material (including all field and mountain guns, small arms, and gun and small arm ammunition) and the whole of the property of the Government of the Protectorate shall be placed at the disposal of the Union Government.

(11) His Excellency the Imperial Governor shall appoint a civil official of the Protectorate service who shall hand over and keep a record of all Government property of the civil departments including records which are handed over to the Union Government in terms of Paragraph 10, and the Commander of the said Forces of the Protectorate shall appoint a military officer who shall hand over and keep a similar record of all Government property of the military departments of the Protectorate.

Given under our hands this Ninth day of July, 1915.
(Signed) LOUIS BOTHA (General Commander-in-Chief the Union Forces in the field).

(Signed) SEITZ (Imperial Governor of German South-west Africa).

(Signed) FRANK (Lieut.-Colonel, Commander of the Protectorate Forces of German South-west Africa).

The form of parole is shown as an annexure. "I, the undersigned, hereby pledge myself on my honour not to engage in hostilities in the present war between Great Britain and Germany."

Lord Reay, who, with Lady Reay, is at Carlisle, in Warwickshire, for the autumn, has ascertained that since the war began more than eleven hundred of his clansmen, the Mackays, have joined the Army. Fifty of them came in one transport from New Zealand. It is an interesting point, in this connection, that philologists see in the name Mackay—that is, in the second part of it—the true Gaelic name of Sarsar's Aduin. It may thus be that the Mackays, hastening to Gaul to fight the Germans, are renewing a very old quarrel.

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

THE LOST TRANSPORT.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

What are the thoughts which crowd on one another in the minds of the public as they study the Admiralty's brief message this morning? A thousand splendid lives gone!—men of our blood and bone! They have paid "the price" for us, and over their unmarked grave the nation, in spirit, will gather in heartfelt sympathy, steeling itself to yet further efforts, to achieve the only possible victory. Their sacrifice must not be unavailing. That will be the predominant thought. But there are others.

The sinking of the British transport *Royal Edward* in the Aegean Sea suggests not the failure, but the triumph, of our sea power. The statement may seem paradoxical, or even, perhaps, harsh, to those who, when the names of the victims are known, will be mourning for the brave dead; but it is, indeed, a fact. Any prophet in times of peace who had endeavoured to envisage the consequences to us of the present conditions at sea would have had no hesitation in foretelling the loss not of one, but of many transports, and the drowning not of one thousand, but of many thousand troops.

The thought of our good fortune during these many months, when we have been engaged in amphibious operations on a scale never attempted before in the history of the world, mingles, not unnaturally, believe me—you who will be bowed in sorrow to-morrow—with the grief which will be felt throughout the Empire at the cruel fate which has carried to death about 1,000 men. They have died as surely for King and country in the blue waters of the Aegean as those other defenders of our cause who have sacrificed their all in France at distant outposts of the Empire, or in the men-of-war which have been struck mortal blows by the enemy.

THE FLEET'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Consider what the Fleet has done in enabling our soldiers to oppose the enemy on the Continent instead of remaining imprisoned in these islands. When the war opened the British Navy—the Grand Fleet and its auxiliary squadrons and flotillas—was confronted with the concentrated forces, highly trained and efficient, of the second greatest sea power in the world; it had—and has to-day—the fleet inferior only to our own among all the navies of the world—greater than that either of the United States of America, of Russia, of Italy, of Japan, or of Austria-Hungary. Germany, it was known, possessed not only Dreadnoughts, but many destroyers, and submarines, which could move steadily over the waters we desired to use for military purposes.

What happened? The British Army wanted to get at the enemy at the earliest possible moment, and well it did, as subsequent events proved. It could only move by sea—by crossing the Channel. Did the Fleet recoil from the unparalleled responsibility of guaranteeing safe passage? Within less than three days of the opening of hostilities the transports began to steam from these shores to France in face of an undefeated navy of great strength, in which reined unknown powers of mischief.

This operation began on August 7th, 1914, and it is now August 15th, 1915; by day and by night the transports have been passing to and fro across the Channel, with troops, counted by hundreds of thousands. These ships have carried to France six or seven times as many soldiers as we had in our first-line Army a year ago, and they have brought back the sick and the wounded; safe conduct has also been given to the King and his Ministers. During these many days and nights, in spite of active submarines and treacherously laid mines, not a single transport has been sunk.

But that is not all. We have stretched out the long arm of our sea power to the farthest limits of European waters, and it has given protection to other transports bearing men to the Gallipoli Peninsula. Other targets have been offered to the enemy—great processions of the Empire's fighting power have been moving in even more distant waters, bringing to our aid the finest manhood of the younger nations. Again, in spite of all the enemy's efforts, not a single transport has been sunk—until now, when the *Royal Edward* has gone.

THE LONG ARM OF SEA POWER.

We have stretched out the long arm of our sea power, and at its extremity injury has been done not only to it—for we have lost five battleships—but to a loaded transport under its protection. How is the immunity of the many ships carrying soldiers in home waters to be reconciled with the torpedoing of one of the smaller number of vessels similarly engaged in the Mediterranean? We began the war with a considerable surplus fleet of large ships—battleships and big cruisers—but we had no surplus of smaller ships, and particularly such as by reason of their speed, their light draught, their efficient armament, and their handiness could act as protectors against the submarine menace. The enemy knows exactly how many vessels, big and small, we had when hostilities opened; and he knows that it has been less easy to provide escort in distant than in nearer waters.

Not until the war is at an end will the British public realise the harassing burden which the transport services have thrown on the British Navy, which was not planned on a scale corresponding with the liabilities which were suddenly thrown on it in August, to be still further increased when it was decided to land an Expeditionary Force in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The submarine—failure as the "blockade" has proved—has been an embarrassment. A little over a year ago not a naval officer would, I believe, have contemplated without serious misgivings the various tasks which, in the course of the war, have been allotted to our naval forces.

Let no one exclaim, "Why was not this particular transport better protected?" That is the comment of the armchair critic, who, for his own reputation's sake, had better stick to his armchair and not venture to sea. War consists of a series of incidents, some favourable to one side and

some to the other, until the tally is complete—and then the balance is cast up, and the nation which has been the less injured is the victor.

THREE CONSIDERATIONS.

That leads up to three considerations. In the first place, there is no evidence to show that every practicable precaution was not adopted to protect the *Royal Edward*; in the second place, we may be filled with thankfulness that out of 1,000 souls on board as many as 600 should have been saved—that is almost a miracle, since the ship, which was not built to resist the explosion of a torpedo, probably sank rapidly; in the third place, deplorable on every ground, national and personal, as the loss is, the destruction of this transport is not one of those incidents which, in their cumulative effects, decide the issue of victory or defeat.

A people which learnt in one day of the sinking of three large cruisers in the North Sea, which heard of the battleship *Bismarck* and the *Princess Irene* being reduced to nothing by violent explosions, which received calmly the news of the sinking of the *Ocean*, *Irresistible*, *Majestic*, *Triumph*, and *Colinet*, and did not lose its balance of mind when the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* went down in honour off Coronel, will not be dismayed by this latest blow. It is a success to the enemy; but it represents no such failure to us as can exert any permanent check on our victorious movement against the foe. The ship? What does it matter? The lives! They are irreplaceable. For those who will be mourning in the next few days—after a period of anxious hopes and doubts—for the brave spirits offered up on the altar of the highest cause in which any country waged war, the sympathy not only of the nation, but of the Empire, will be poured out. They have died for us and those who will come after us!

VISITING THE WOUNDED.

Owing to the British and French military requirements it has been necessary, for some time, to limit strictly the visits to France of relatives of sick and wounded officers and men. The Army Council wish the relatives of all ranks to understand that this intimation is one of the necessities of the military situation, and feel sure that they will readily accept it on this understanding.

In cases where permission to visit is given the regulations have been much simplified and are as follows:

1. In cases where an officer or soldier is in a dangerous condition through wounds or sickness and there is no military or medical objection to a visit being paid to him, a telegram (or letter, preceded by telegram) granting permission will be sent by the War Office or Military Record Office to the relative who may visit him.

2. No passport or permit will be required, but the relative, if desiring to make the visit, must carefully preserve the telegram or letter granting permission, observe all the instructions given in it, and produce it before the Embarkation Commandant at the port named.

3. Only one relative can be allowed to visit each patient.
4. Free passage and accommodation can only be given to relatives of soldiers in a very limited number of cases, and only when the relative cannot afford to pay his or her expenses. When it is possible to grant such free passages and accommodation, relatives will be notified by the Record Office. In all other cases relatives must pay their own expenses, and are warned that accommodation will probably prove very limited and costly.

NOT TO BE TAKEN UNPREPARED.

UNITED STATES CONSIDERING THE RISK OF WAR.

In the course of a despatch dealing with the present international situation as it is regarded in the United States, the New York correspondent of the Central News says:

At Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 3rd instant, President Wilson had a lengthy conference with Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the question of providing the revenue necessary for a proper extension of national defence. It has been estimated that urgently needed developments of the army and navy, in view of present circumstances, will require an immediate expenditure of more than five hundred million dollars, and this subject will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in the President's next message to Congress.

Meanwhile it is a sign of the times that Mr. J. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has written to retired United States naval men asking if they are ready to return to the colours in case of war. The letters are marked "urgent," and point out that "the Secretary of the Navy is authorized in time of war, or when, in the belief of the President, war is threatened, to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform."

Each man written to is asked to state the condition of his health, his age and employment, whether he would be able to fight if called upon, and the names of those dependent upon him. Immediate response is urged, because "it is a matter of great importance."—*Daily Graphic*.

WORK OF CHILD FARMER.

Girls and women have taken up work on the farms in several places in Australia, in order to help to bring as great an area as possible under crop. Some, says a South Australian paper, have accomplished a tremendous amount of work, but perhaps the most remarkable record is held by a child living in the south of the Pinaro district, in South Australia.

This season she has cultivated 200 acres and drilled 200. She spent her tenth birthday while drilling. She glories in her work, and is never happier than when among the horses. She is very independent, and always yokes her own team, although she is not tall enough to manipulate the winkers.

MYSTERIOUS "ACCIDENTS."

AMERICAN WAR WORKERS SCARED.

Hardly a day passes without some act of terrorism directed at institutions or persons engaged in the ammunition industry in the United States, says Reuter's New York correspondent. Despite official denials—often covering the very occurrence—the newspapers continue to comment upon the situation.

In Dallas (Texas), recently, a bomb placed under the bed of an official of a saddlery concern, which has large contracts for saddles and harness, wrecked the bedroom and seriously injured two persons.

A freight train filled with explosives, en route to New York, jumped the track and a collision with a passenger train was narrowly averted. The official statement said that the "accident" was due to a broken axle. Subsequent investigation showed that coupling pins connecting the cars were missing and no doubt had been stolen.

The fire aboard the United States battleship *Oklahoma*, officially referred to as "accidental" and "trifling," is now said to have been caused by someone with "evil motives." Commenting on these incidents, the *New York Evening Post* says:

We have yet to see a statement from any pro-German who uses the favourite argument that Germany is "fighting for her life" to explain the *Lusitania* massacre, as to why the line of outrages should be drawn short of the murder of American munition manufacturers, or even the disablement of American war vessels.

NOGI FAMILY RE-ESTABLISHED.

A Tokyo dispatch, dated the 14th inst., says:—According to the Imperial will it has been decided to re-establish the extinguished famous family of General Count Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur. Mr. Mouri, younger brother of Viscount Mouri, to whom the late General Count Nogi was a vassal according to the old feudal custom, was summoned to the Palace through the Minister of the Imperial Household and ordered to succeed the family of Nogi and was honoured with the title of Count.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

- 1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1910 Sapper H. H. Wilson to Engineer Company.
No. 1911 Pte. W. B. C. Trafford to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).

PARADES.

- 2.—Parades for to-day.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sgt.-Major Higby and Corp. Vergetto (Civil Service Co.).
Remainder, nil.

DETAIL.

- 3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDER BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

MURKETT—PART 1.

All members of "A," "B" and "C" Companies who as members of the Reserve have never attended Part I. Recruits' Course will attend at the King's Park Range on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

TRANSFER.

1st. Cpl. F. Fisher is transferred to Coy. "A."

POSTINGS.

1st. Cpl. F. Fisher is posted to Coy. "A" Section 3.

RESIGNATION.

Pte. J. E. Raymond of Co. "B" Sec. 4 is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

PRINCERS MANY'S GIFT.

Any member entitled who has not yet received one of these gifts can have the same on application to the Officer Commanding.

AWARD OF PUNISHMENT.

Private D. V. Stearnson, Co. "B," Section 4, awarded 14 days' detention in sentence of Field General Court-Martial held on Monday, 20th September, for disobeying the lawful command of a Superior Officer.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Thursday, September 23rd:—
5.50 p.m.—Inspector Watt, P.Cs. Gibson, Wright (3), Sloat (5), Grimble (3), Martin (3), Reynolds (3), and Hooper (3).

8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong. The Sergeant-Major will visit.

Friday, September 24th:—
5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong for each shift.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Thursday, September 24th:—
5.50 p.m.—Wilks (8), Gaskell (5), and Henderson (P).

8.50 p.m.—Kim (3), Maxwell (5), and Inspector d'Almada (P).

PARADES.

Friday, September 24th:—Route March through Kowloon Police districts. Only Patrol men and those medically exempt may absent themselves. Leave Hongkong by special Star Ferry at 9.05 p.m. Fall in at Water Police Station at 9.20 p.m.

OVERHAUL OF RIFLES.

The 1st Portuguese and 1st Chinese Platoons will return their rifles to the Armoury on Tuesday, September 28th, at 5.30 p.m. Fall in under the Musketry Sergeant. The Rifles will be subsequently reissued.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

ALLEGED WILFUL PERJURY. EXTRAORDINARY STORY RELATED AT MAGISTRACY.

Three Chinese of the merchant class appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of committing "wilful and corrupt perjury."

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. N. d'Almada) represented the defendants.

Mr. Potter, explaining the facts which led up to the present charge, said that on the 3rd August the first defendant initiated certain criminal proceedings against the present complainant by laying information before Mr. Lindsell, and he substantiated the allegations which he made by a statement on oath in the usual form of information. The information alleged that the first defendant was a partner in the Wing Cheong Sing firm, import and export merchants, of 80, Bonham Strand West, and that was the statement in respect of which the present proceedings were taken. He also alleged that the present complainant embezzled the sum of \$1,500. Upon that information a warrant was issued, the present complainant was arrested, and a charge brought against him of embezzling \$1,500. It was obviously of the greatest importance to the first defendant that he should state in his sworn information that he was a partner, for that would give his information the appearance of reality that would otherwise be absent. The complainant was charged before Mr. Lindsell, and at the close of the case for the prosecution the Magistrate dismissed the case "without calling upon him to reply. The charge against the first defendant was that the statement he made to the effect that he was a partner in the Wing Cheong Sing firm was false and amounted to perjury. He (Mr. Potter) would prove in fact he was not a partner. He would also prove that the third defendant, who was the father of the first man, was the partner and that he was the owner of the *long* name claimed by the first defendant, and that he actually drew all the interest on the capital standing in this *long* name. His worship would probably ask the reason for a false statement of that kind being made. It might assist the Court in arriving at a conclusion if he explained the motive. There was a certain firm, called the Ying Chiu Wo Hing Ki, which carried on business on the same floor as the Wing Cheong Sing firm, used the same safe and counter, and had a number of common partners. The third defendant was a partner in both firms, and he did not deny that he was in fact a partner in the Ying Chiu Wo Hing Ki. The second man was also a partner in this firm. Some months ago, a partnership dispute having arisen, the complainant in these proceedings brought action against the second and third defendants, claiming part of the profits of the firm, which were very considerable, and were believed to amount to about a lakh of dollars. He (Mr. Potter) suggested that the prosecution in the other Court before Mr. Lindsell was initiated in order to bring pressure to bear upon the present complainant in regard to the impending action. It was practically a case of blackmail. He suggested that it would have been somewhat too obvious for the second and third defendants to have started the proceedings in the other Court, so the son of the third man—a man of straw, they believed—was put forward to initiate this criminal prosecution. Mr. Potter said the case against the second and third defendants arose out of sworn testimony made by them before Mr. Lindsell.

The case was adjourned.

GENERAL PERSHING'S FAMILY PERISH IN FLAMES.

WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN DIE.

Mrs. Pershing, wife of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, and their daughters, Helen, eight years old, Ann, six, and the youngest child, a girl of four, were suffocated and burned to death on the night of the 27th ult. in the course of a fire at the Pershing home in the Presidio of San Francisco. The five-year-old son of the Pershings escaped with his life.

The blaze started from a lamp explosion. The flames spread rapidly and those in the house were overcome by the smoke while they were asleep, except the little boy who managed to escape. General Pershing, who commands the Eighth Brigade now on duty at the border, and who was until the latter part of 1913 Chief of the Department of Mindanao and Governor of the Moro Province was not at home at the time of the tragedy.

Mrs. Pershing was before her marriage Frances H. Warren, daughter of Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Military Committee up to the time of the Wilson administration. She was married to General Pershing in January 26th, 1905, at Washington, D.C.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, September 13th.
THE GREAT FLOOD.

The Dantai has issued instructions to all his subordinates that they collect as much money as possible for the relief of those who suffered by the great Canton floods.

A MAGISTRATE CRITICISED.

A petty Magistrate at Thai-Ma, on the Han river, is severely criticised by the native Press for what is very manifest, illegal dealings. He is reported to be guilty of the following:—Permitting gambling tables to be set up on each market day, for which he levies a toll of thirty-five cents per table; also opium dens, each to pay thirty-five cents each market day. At Ngung Khe each den pays twenty-five dollars and at Lam-khang forty.

A CHINESE BOOK CENSOR.

It is news to hear that there is a book censor in China. A literary student, by name Shin Than, has worked laboriously at editing an anthology of Chinese ballad poetry. He completed his task and his book was printed by a well-known house in Shanghai. The sale of the book was considerable. A copy of the same fell into the censor's hands. The result is that the book is proscribed and has been withdrawn from sale. The authorities give a strong backing to the censor, for the collection is libelous in spirit and a danger to public peace. The strange thing is that the individual ballads composing the collection are sold freely in most of the market places, and are already well-known to the book reader. The authorities maintain that the perusal of such literature by the people would render government impossible.

THE ASSORBING TOPIC.

While the boycotting spirit is still alive amongst the people the topic of conversation at present is the talk about the return to the monarchical system. About this great question people are divided in opinion. There are some who favour the return to the old system, while the majority, perhaps, are anxious to stand by republicanism. The name of Dr. Goodnow is on many lips and he is held responsible for the present ferment. What the people almost all fear is the return of a Manchu ruler. This they say would rend China in all her borders. After all the President has said against his wearing a crown they think it unlikely that he would accept the high office of Emperor, and the news is that he will propose his son when the opportune time arrives. There is now a strong and responsible society being formed with a view to make plain the advantages of a monarchy, but its chief aim is to raise the present President to the throne. It is reported that what may be termed the Cabinet at Peking is opposed to this society and that the President, perceiving the possibility of civil strife, is pressing the supporters of the monarchical idea to break up their society. This, however, they are unwilling to do, and the 20th has been fixed as the day on which they mean to make known to the world the object and aim of their society, which is known by the name "Chihui An Fei" (Devising Peace Society).

BANISHING EVIL CHARACTERS.

The Swatow officials, thus far true to their word on assuming office, are gradually ridding the neighbourhood of evil characters who have been such a menace to public peace and happiness.

THE WEATHER.

September has come in with cool north breezes. The change is a great relief. We have seldom had such a dry sultry August.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Per Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Po Kwai from the Chinese Community at Calcutta \$ 2,142.40

Per Chong Kee of Halifax, Herbert River, N. Queens-land 305 75

Per Wong Ping Kwan for net takings at the theatrical performances at Tai Pak Lau 180.00

Wing Sheung Lau's Subscription book 104.50

Chik Ip Girls' school 61.83

Already acknowledged... \$543,896.45

Total \$546,744.91

CHINESE PATRIOTIC FUND MOVEMENT.

\$8,000,000 COLLECTED.

The directors of the Shanghai Patriotic Fund Society held a meeting last week at which the Chairman made a report on the progress which has been effected. He stated that, during a brief period, over three hundred and twenty societies have been established throughout the country to promote the movement and that the funds collected at home and abroad aggregate \$8,000,000. He expected that at the coming general meeting over fifty representatives from the provinces would be present.

RAW COTTON SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA.

A Japanese paper states that it has been arranged, with the impending opening of the annual cotton season, that the American raw cotton amounting to 450,000 bales shall be imported into Japan by the following vessels:—

From October 1st, 1915, to May 31st 1916, the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. liners leaving the Pacific ports will take on board each 4,000 bales of raw cotton per homeward trip to the aggregate amount of 64,000 bales each.

T.K.K. steamers of *Tenyo Maru* and *Nippon Maru* types will load 4,000 and 1,500 bales respectively each trip to the amount of 40,000 bales, the total amount to be shipped by the above-mentioned three Companies' vessels being expected to be 108,500 bales.

The auxiliary cargo boats of the three Companies are expected to ship about 31,500 bales.

These Companies are, however, racking their brains as to how to load the remaining 250,000 bales.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which has recently chartered the s.s. *Yama Maru* (7,300 tons) and *Kenkon Maru* (7,650 tons), is contemplating to charter the *Dairen Maru* and *Keishin Maru*, 6,000 tons each, owned by the Kishimoto S.S. Co., Dairen, and the *Asama Maru*, 6,750 tons, recently purchased by the Tuguh Co., New-chang, and has opened negotiations for the charter thereof.

All these vessels will be used as auxiliary steamers for transportation of raw cotton.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is reported to have contracted with cotton merchants to ship the above cargo single-handed at 70 cents per 100 lbs. A noteworthy change has, however, come over the shipment of American cotton to Japan. The railway freight on cotton from Galveston, Tex., one of the principal accumulating and distributing cotton centres to San Francisco and Seattle, where the cargo is exported, is ordinarily quoted at 95 cents per 100 lbs. and the steamer freight between the last-mentioned two ports to Yokohama and Kobe is at 50 cents, the total rate amounting to G. \$1.45 or so. On the other hand, the direct steamer freight from Galveston to Yokohama, via Panama Canal, will, according to the investigation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, be G. \$1.25 per 100 lbs., being 20 cents cheaper than the former route.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is now preparing to inaugurate a Galveston-Yokohama cotton service with some of its chartered vessels.

THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

PROGRESSIVE ACTIVITIES.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce under Mr. Chow is making active efforts in planning for industrial development. A series of bulletins dealing with various industrial topics have been written in simple Chinese and distributed free of charge. These have been issued three times each month during the last five months and have already acquired much popularity among the commercial community. For the promotion of agriculture and forestry, the Ministry has made elaborate plans for the establishment of agricultural and forestry experiment stations, marine produce stations, and special agricultural administrative organs in the various provinces as well as sufficient fishing organizations along the sea-coast states. A large sum of money, however, is required for the initial expenses, and the Minister is said to be working hard for the means of financing such a scheme in order to realise his manifold aims.

The Commission for Industrial Development is doing good work along the general lines on which it is planned. The division of information is now undertaking a thorough investigation of the cotton production and manufacture in China and the facilities of transportation in the provinces, starting with Chihli. The printing industry and banking institutions are also receiving special attention, while letters of inquiries have been sent out to all the commercial concerns with a view to compile a complete business directory, the first one of the kind in China. The division of experimentation is just being completed and equipped for work. It will undertake to analyse commercial products and new materials discovered with a view to extend or to build up new enterprises. It is said that a pure food campaign will also be undertaken when the laboratory and office are in good working order. The division of commercial exhibition is now fully occupied in making the preliminary arrangements for the national industrial exhibition to be held under its auspices and on its own campus. Owing to the delay of goods in transportation, the exhibition will be opened to the public on the first of October instead of September 20th as formerly announced. It will last for a month, during which over a thousand articles will be displayed.—*Peking Daily News*.

AN AUDIENCE OF ONE.

Typical of the fate that has overtaken many of the so-called "neutrality leagues" organized throughout the United States to conduct pro-German propaganda is the following story of a meeting in St. Louis, told by Reuter's New York correspondent:—

Thousands of dollars had been spent in newspaper advertising and on flaming posters announcing the forthcoming meeting of the St. Louis Neutrality League, according to a despatch to the *New York Evening Telegram*. When the hour arrived the chairman of the meeting stepped to the platform and looked at the audience. The crowd consisted of one lone newspaper reporter. "The afternoon meeting is adjourned," announced the chairman. "The night meeting will start promptly at seven o'clock."

SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Statement of Accounts of this Company, of which the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the agents, for the year ending the 30th June, 1915, is as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Including the Balance Tls. 12,468.00 brought forward from last year, the Credit Balance of this account amounts to Tls. 553,717.08, which sum your Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To write off:—

Buildings Tls. 16,501.42
Spinning Machinery and Plant 32,925.03
Weaving Machinery and Plant 17,698.03
Furniture 486.33

To pay to Shareholders:—

A Dividend of Tls. Six per share 240,000.00
A Bonus of Tls. one and a Half per share 60,000.00

Total Tls. 553,717.08

To set aside:—

To Reserve for Renewals and Repairs 170,000.00
To carry to New Account 16,196.27

Total Tls. 553,717.08

A.B.—Additional cost of Repairs and Renewals for the year: Tls. 79,540.54 charged to Working Account.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

According to the Articles of Association, Mr. H. Robertson retires from the Board, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The appointment of Baron Y. Fujimura, vice M. S. Odagaki, retired, requires confirmation.

REMARKABLE SENTENCE ON CHINESE OFFICIAL.

IMPRISONED FOR USING TORTURE.

Assistant magistrate Chou Wen-lien of Feng-hsien was recently prosecuted for torturing prisoners. His trial took place on the afternoon of September 15th and resulted in a sentence which marks a new departure in Chinese judicial history. He appeared before the Shanghai District Court of Justice, Procurator Tsung Yun-tung conducting the prosecution. Chou Wen-lien stated in his defence that he was deputed to be assistant magistrate of the Feng-hsien district not very long ago. He received the two prisoners who were said to be concerned in the robbery of the house of Mrs. Shen of that district, from the 1st Water Police Yamen. Upon reading the despatch delivered to him, he found it was therein stated that these two prisoners had confessed their crime already. He then had them brought and questioned separately, but they repudiated their confession and refused to admit anything.

As they had injuries on their bodies caused by torture before at the Police Yamen, he dared not give any order himself regarding them. He reported the result of their trial to magistrate Pan Hai-chiu, who instructed him to try them in accordance with military procedure. Thus, he continued his sitting the next day and minutely examined the prisoners, who, however, held tenaciously to their pleading of innocence, in spite of his persuasions. He then ordered them to be severely flogged and remanded in custody. He pleaded that this was done after leave had been obtained from the magistrate who had ordered the whip to be administered.

After some consultation between the Judge and the Procurator, the Court decided that Chou Wen-lien should be imprisoned for two months.

THE USUAL PUNISHMENT.

The sentence is a remarkable one in so far as it is a complete departure from traditional practices. Hitherto it has always been considered sufficient for officials to be degraded in such cases, or, at the most, dismissed from their posts, a step which always left it possible for them to be re-instated or employed again elsewhere. Imprisonment for an offence of this nature is an unheard-of punishment and one which leads us to hope that a reform of China's judicial system is not so far distant as it usually appears to be.—*N.C. Daily News*.

"WE NEED PEACE."

PRINCE BUELOW AND GERMANY'S SACRIFICES.

In the course of a speech at a presentation at Klein Flottbach, near Hamburg, Prince Buelow delivered a speech on the war. He said:—

"Germany needs peace, a peace which will be not only honourable but proud, which will compensate her for her heroism and her colossal sacrifices. We count on the Kaiser for this peace, and we want no other."

Political importance is attached to the speech. It is supposed that Prince Buelow will play a diplomatic part after the war, and maybe during the peace negotiations.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, according to a Berlin telegram, declares to be an invention the telegram which the German Emperor is alleged to have sent to the Queen of Greece, and which was published in Bukharst newspapers. The reports of German peace proposals to Russia through the medium of the King of Denmark are also declared to be unfounded.

The *Norddeutsche* adds: "The German Government will certainly not refuse sensible proposals of peace when they are submitted, but the time for the German Government to make peace proposals will have come when the enemy Governments are ready to acknowledge the failure of their bellicose undertaking."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS COACH FINISH

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

DRINK ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & C.**

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shut regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [985]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$120.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [988]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.
8, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [989]

THE WAR.

GREAT WAR BUDGET.

MOST STAGGERING IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

WIDE INCREASES IN TAXATION.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON AISNE-MARNE CANAL.

RUSSIANS' EFFECTIVE USE OF BAYONET.

REVOLT AGAINST YOUNG TURKS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR BUDGET.

PRODIGIOUS FIGURES: HEAVY INCREASE IN TAXATION.

LONDON, September 21st.

Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons to-day the second War Budget of the financial year.

He must ask the House, he said, to sanction great and unprecedented burdens, and he was confident that if the House assented to the taxes the country would follow suit.

The figures for the financial year, as now revised, were:—

REVENUE	272 millions
EXPENDITURE	1,590 "
Increase over Estimate	257 "

The deadweight of debt at the close of the financial year would be 2,200 millions of pounds sterling.

We had to contemplate a Navy costing 100 millions, an Army costing 715 millions and external advances amounting to 423 millions.

INCREASED INCOME TAX.

The Chancellor proposed the increase of the Income Tax by 40 per cent, and that the exemption limit should be reduced to £130 per annum. He proposed an arrangement for payment by instalments, the assessment and collection for employees of all descriptions to be quarterly. These changes would produce in the present year a revenue of £11,274,000 and for a full year £37,400,000.

The Supertax would be increased upon incomes of £9,000 and upwards to 3/8 in the £. This would produce £2,150,000 this year.

WAR PROFITS.

A Special Tax on profits which had been increased during the year would be introduced and extended to all trades and agencies. Fifty per cent. of the profits above last year's figures would be taxed. This would yield £20,000,000 in a full year, but, owing to various causes, only £6,000,000 this year.

SUGAR, TEA AND TOBACCO TAXES.
The Sugar duty the Chancellor proposed to increase by 1d. per lb., which would produce £11,700,000 in a full year; and the duties on Tea, Tobacco, Cocoa, Coffee and Chicory to be increased by 50 per cent. Beer and Spirits are left untouched.

MOTOR SPIRIT AND PATENT MEDICINES.

The Chancellor proposed that the duty on motor spirit should be increased by 3d. a gallon, and that on patent medicines doubled.

IMPORTED LUXURIES.

Imported luxuries, like motor-cars, films, clocks, watches, and musical instruments to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 33 1/3 per cent.

POSTAGE AND PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Half-penny Postage will be abolished and Press telegrams will be charged more.

DEBT TREBLED: TAXES DOUBLED.

The estimated revenue for the year was 205 millions, and for 1916-17 the estimated revenue was 387 millions. We had trebled our debt and doubled our taxes. If the war continued these proposals would not be our last word. Our great resource was the willingness of the people to bear their share.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. McKenna said that the Budget would not cripple our resources, despite the fact that "there is no record of a nation voluntarily accepting burdens bearing so high a proportion of the total national income."

THE DEBATE: ALL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The debate on the Budget in the House of Commons showed general acceptance of the proposals as a well-thought-out plan which would benefit the nation at large.

All the Budget resolutions were adopted.

AN EXCELLENT RECEPTION.
Mr. McKenna's Budget met with an excellent reception. All Parties in the House of Commons seemed satisfied at the distribution of the new taxation and all showed an equal readiness to bear cheerfully the particular burden affecting them and their constituencies. The general opinion outside the House is that the new taxes are well spread over all classes.

Mr. McKenna took two hours to reveal the secrets of his Budget, which he described as "the most staggering and huge in the world's history."

The Radicals are naturally pleased at the increase in the super-tax, and the Unionists are delighted at the tax on imported luxuries. Thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own words that "he would satisfy neither the strict Free Trader nor the scientific Tariff Reformer" are almost falsified. Indeed Mr. McKenna is said to have achieved a Parliamentary and financial triumph.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

DESPERATE BAYONET ENCOUNTER.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

A *communiqué* states that the Russians scored successes against the Germans east of Vilna; also against the Austrians further south, making most effective use of the bayonet and capturing altogether 1,600 prisoners.

The hottest affair followed Austrian attacks on two villages north-west of the town of Wisnevetz. The enemy, notwithstanding violent machine-gun and artillery fire, entered the Russian trenches cheering. A desperate bayonet fight ensued, resulting in the expulsion of the enemy with great loss. Then the Russians counter-attacked and pursued the Austrians to the latter's trenches, where the whole of the assailants fled, or rendered or were bayoneted.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

In to-night's Berlin *communiqué* the claims regarding the Russian front are in a minor key.

It is significant that no mention is made of captures in the Vilna district, but it tells of rearguard battles eastward of Lida and claims some progress further southward, but the position of Field-Marshal von Mackensen in the southern theatre is unchanged.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN RESUME.

LONDON, September 21st.

Telegrams from Petrograd show that the anxiety felt regarding the attitude of the workmen in connection with the Prorogation of the Duma was unfounded. After a short strike as a protest the workmen everywhere resumed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INCESSANT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BULLETIN BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, September 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a bulletin, says that during the past two days the Germans have not ceased their artillery activity.

The British guns replied effectively. Our artillery yesterday set ablaze part of the Forest of Houthulst, causing a big explosion.

There were nine air combats on Sunday, and two German aeroplanes were driven to the ground ablaze.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, September 21st.

The bombardments were more violent than ever, especially the reciprocal bombardment in the region of Arras.

The French batteries were most effective and there were bursts of fire at several points along the front.

The *communiqué* contains the further interesting announcement that: "We gained a footing on the right bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal. The enemy, attempting a counter-attack, were compelled to fall back."

The French made marked progress in the Vosges, and there has been grenade fighting especially in the region of Harbansweilerkopf.

PARIS, September 22nd.

The artillery actions have continued with undiminished intensity in Artois, between Roze and the Oise, in Champagne, Argonne, Woivre and Lorraine.

The enemy threw heavy shells into the suburbs of Arras and the outskirts of the old Citadel.

Our fire seriously damaged the German lines.

Renewed German attacks on the bridgehead at Sapiqueul, on the Aisne-Marne Canal were repulsed.

Several German batteries were silenced and a blockhouse destroyed in Argonne. Our demolition fire in Lorraine prevented a German attempt to construct emplacements for heavy long-range guns capable of shelling the Nancy and Lunéville districts.

Nineteen aeroplanes dropped a hundred shells on the railway junction at Bepdorf, and east of Morhange, damaging buildings and stationary trains.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

COMPELLED TO EVACUATE A POSITION.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

To-night's Berlin *communiqué* contains unusually interesting references to the Western front. It emphasises that the French guns in the region of Arras have kept up an almost uninterrupted heavy fire and it admits that French batteries shot to fragments a lock on the Marne-Aisne Canal, northward of Rheims, the Germans being compelled to evacuate a position during the night.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

PARIS, September 21st.

An Odessa telegram says that a Turkish submarine operating in Russian waters in the Black Sea has been sunk by Russian vessels.

GERMANY NOT ABANDONING SUBMARINE WARFARE.

AIM TO EXTEND RADIUS OF ACTION.

LONDON, September 21st.

A statement by the French Admiral Besson, published in Paris, says that Germany is in nowise abandoning her submarine warfare. Her great aim is to extend the radius of action. The operations of the Allies in hunting down the submarines and neutral smugglers supplying them must be intensified. The service of numerous small vessels required for this purpose is adequate in the Channel and the Mediterranean, but our means seem deficient in the Bay of Biscay. Every small steamship in France should be chartered and armed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS ANOTHER.

PARIS, September 20th.

A German submarine sank another German submarine which was being painted at the entry to the Gulf of Starango.

[A telegram from Amsterdam published in yesterday's issue reported the torpedoing of this submarine, but did not mention what vessel fired the torpedo.—Ed.]

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REVOLT AGAINST THE YOUNG TURKS.

ENVER PASHA EXCOMMUNICATED.

ROME, September 21st.

Numerous messages from Constantinople indicate that there is a regular revolt by the Turkish Clergy against the Young Turks, Enver Pasha, and the Germans. It is declared that a Synod of the religious leaders, at a meeting at St. Sophia, excommunicated Enver Pasha and his companions. The rebellion of the Clergy has enormously impressed the population and the Army.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND.

MAN AND WOMAN SENTENCED.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Official Press Bureau says that the trial has concluded at the Old Bailey of a man and a woman of German origin, who were charged with attempting to communicate abroad information regarding the British Fleet, with the intention of assisting the enemy. Both were found guilty. The man was sentenced to be shot and the woman, whom the Court regarded as being under the influence of the man, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

IMAGINARY POLITICAL PLOTS.

LORD CURZON'S APPEAL.

LONDON, September 21st.

Earl Curzon, in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle*, says he is still a supporter of National Service, the believers in which were daily growing in numbers and importance, but he appeals to the Press to discourage the attempt made in certain quarters to manufacture discord where such did not exist and to imagine plots for which there was no vestige of foundation.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

LONDON, September 21st.

Sir H. F. Donaldson has resigned the Superintendency of Woolwich Arsenal, on taking up more important work in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Vincent Raven, formerly Chief Engineer of the North-Eastern Railway, succeeds him.

BULGARIAN SITUATION.

AFFAIRS REACHING A CLIMAX.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Owing to the strict censorship in Bulgaria, where martial law has been enforced, it is difficult to gauge accurately the present political position, but despatches from Rome and Bukharest indicate that the denunciation of opposition parties which waited upon King Ferdinand was much more weighty than can be gathered from the bald Sofia telegrams. It is stated that these groups, which favour arrangements with the Entente Powers, have been reinforced by the bulk of the Stambouloffs under M. Chendadieff, thus constituting a majority in the Chamber, hence King Ferdinand's lengthy audience, and his assurance that he would make no decision on the subject of Bulgaria's attitude without consulting Parliament.

The Government has summoned a meeting of Ministerial Deputies to consult with them on the situation.

There were great patriotic demonstrations in Sofia and throughout the country on Sunday, the anniversary of Bulgarian Unity, at which the military were most prominent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

LONDON, September 21st.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India) replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said that all extra-pensionary charges for widows and orphans of Indian soldiers during the present war would be met entirely out of the British Exchequer.

SVEN HEDIN'S BRITISH DECORATION.

LONDON, September 21st.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, said that the explorer Sven Hedin is still on the list of honorary Commanders of the Indian Empire.

MEDALS FOR PRE-WAR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 21st.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the Raj had not yet furnished a list of the officers and men of the Indian Marine recommended for the medal for operations in the Indian Gulf from 1909 to 1914. The question of eligibility would be determined by the Admiralty after a consideration of the rolls.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT TSINGTAU.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, September 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. King (Somerset, N.) asked Sir Edward Grey whether the Chinese Custom-house at Tsingtau had been re-opened, and whether the passport introduced by the Japanese at Tsingtau required evidence of the social status of British traders, and whether this affected their commercial relations.

Sir Edward Grey replied that his only information was a statement from the British Minister at Peking that the Custom House would be opened on September 1st.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

BRITISH ADHERENCE REAFFIRMED.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. McVeagh (Down, S.) said that no undertakings or pledges likely to adversely affect British trade opportunities in China had been entered into with other Powers. It was the intention of His Majesty's Government that the policy of the "open door" in China shall continue to be their policy.

GREEK PASSENGER STEAMER AFIRE.

LIVES OF 500 PERSONS IMPERILED.

HALIFAX, September 21st.

The Greek steamer *Athina*, bound from New York to the Piræus, has been abandoned afire in the Atlantic. Five hundred passengers and crew were rescued by two liners.

MINE EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 21st.

There was an explosion in a mine at Nuneaton. Of 250 men who were below 200 are safe. Ten bodies have been recovered.

DUTCH PORTS AS BASE.

INFAMOUS GERMAN PROPOSAL TO HOLLAND.

A characteristic attempt by Germany to influence Dutch public opinion has just been revealed by the *Telegraph*, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

A Dutch journalist states in this journal that on March 21st he was invited by a group of Germans to co-operate in influencing the Dutch Press in favour of Germany and to hint that the Dutch Government would meet no obstacles in public opinion if it permitted what had been refused by the Belgian Government, meaning the German occupation of Dutch North Sea ports, the use of which would be a necessity for Germany if she desired to attempt anything against England at sea.

In rejecting the German proposals the Dutch journalist declared that he refused to take any part in what amounted to high treason, and he at once informed the Dutch Prime Minister of Germany's infamous proposal.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

SECRET WAR FACTORY AND PLANS TO BUY AEROPLANE WORKS.

NEW YORK, August 16th.

The *World* to-day publishes the second instalment of documents in its possession illustrating German activities in the United States. It shows that there have been efforts by German agents to foment strikes in American establishments manufacturing munitions of war, with the connivance of disloyal labour leaders and agitators.

Letters showing attempts to extend sentiment against the shipments of munitions abroad include one which gives the names of certain Chicago gentlemen, alleged to be friendly to German interests. One interesting communication, written by a Herr Resowitz, presumably a German agent in Chicago, to Dr. Albert "financial director" discloses a plan for the acquisition of the Wright aeroplane factories at Dayton, Ohio, for 50,000 dollars, on the ground that such a step would stop the greater part of the exports of flying machines from the United States, and would prove a lucrative financial undertaking.

PROBABLE ACTION.
The *World* reviews its yesterday's sensational disclosures, and continues:—The publication has brought from Washington a declaration that the Government will probably take cognisance of the revelations. Until these are fully disclosed in succeeding chapters in the *World* the officials of the Government, however, decline to comment on them or on the probable trend of the official inquiry. The Department of Justice has already begun an investigation into the activities of German agents in this country.

The *World* predicts astonishing developments in this connection. To-morrow it will be shown, it says, how a big American arms concern, which was purchased by Germany, has been steadily developed and will begin to turn out a huge supply of war munitions on September 1st. This concern has gained control of the output of one of the chief powder companies, and also of the available supply of machinery necessary for important work on certain shells.

MUNITIONS FOR GERMANY.
Ostensibly, it is dealing with the Allies for the output, but any contracts made will contain no penalty for non-delivery, and the munitions will really be made for Germany. It will also be shown that Germany obtained a large supply of phenol (carbolic acid) for use in making explosives through a secret agreement, which turned over the products of the Edison works.

The *World*, in an editorial discussing the same subject, says:—

When pro-German activities appeared to be due to the excessive sympathies of over-zealous American citizens of German birth or German blood the President could afford to ignore them in the general interests of freedom of speech, but when, as has been shown, these activities are directed from Berlin by the official authority of Germany itself, the Government at Washington can no longer afford to close its eyes.

The *World* earnestly urges that Germany should be told emphatically that this official conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the United States must stop immediately.

TRENCH HUMOUR.

CANADIANS' RETORT TO GERMAN GIBE.

"An amusing story of an experience of the Canadian contingent when they first arrived at the front was related to a *Daily Chronicle* representative by a Canadian staff officer now at Shorncliffe. The story has been told before how the Germans revealed their knowledge of the supposed secret arrival of the Canadians by calling out, 'Hallo, Canadians!' across the zone of fire as the Dominion troops took their places in the trenches.

"The amusing part of the incident occurred two days later," said the officer, "when our Mounted Rifles came to the firing lines. The Germans were perfectly aware of what was happening, for they all once began shouting out, 'Hallo, Canadian Rifles! Where are your horses?' Shortly afterwards they hung at a toy horse over the top of their trenches with the inscription, in big lettering, 'Here are your horses. Come and fetch them.' Our men naturally began to fire at the thing, whereupon the Germans promptly took it down, only to replace it a few minutes later with bandages round its neck and one of its legs, where it had been 'wounded.'"

"But our fellows secured the laugh after all, for they got a lot of jokes filled them out with sad to the required shape, and then hung them over the trenches with the inscription 'here are your sausages. Come and fetch them,' a retort which seemed to rile the Germans immensely."

YOUNG SIGNALLER'S BRAVERY.
The same officer paid a warm tribute to the work of the Signalling Corps, whose gallantry and daring he said, often passed unnoticed. "At the time when the Germans' gas attack on the French left the Canadians temporarily unsupported, the whole of the telephone and telegraph wires connecting the location with the base were destroyed by shell-fire."

The ground was simply one piece by the shell. It was a little hell. But, without any fuss or delay, one of the signallers, quite a youngster, a little over 20, seized a reel of wire and darted with it across the exposed ground to link up again with the men coming from the other end. A few minutes later he returned to our trenches and remarked to the officer in charge, in the coolest and most casual manner, 'It's all right now, sir.'"

"Well, you know, that man deserved the V.O., and any other decoration the authorities could bestow upon him," said the officer. He added that on first going to the trenches it was surprising to find the men in such high spirits. They laughed and joked, and seemed to consider the experience the best of fun."

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1916.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDU-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compiler invites the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with their returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

These advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.
Feking. Sochow. Canton.
Kienchen. Chinkiang. Whampoa.
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Tokyo. Osaka. Keelung.
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FRANCE, INDO-CHINA.
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Saigon. Camboe.
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The Whisky Merchants of the East
MAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ITCHED AND BURNED BADLY
With Eczema on Face and Ears. Came First As Pimples. Could Not Bear Pain at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Quite Well.
"I was suffering very badly from eczema on my face and ears. It came on first as pimples and then turned into sores and used to itch and burn very badly. Some nights I had to get up in the middle of the night and walk about as I could not bear the pain. A lot of water would run from the places and then dry up and leave a hard scale on my face. When I used to wash it would start and run again. It pained very much.
"Having tried no end of things to cure it, it was only Cuticura Soap and Ointment that gave me relief. One morning I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I wrote for a free sample of each. I used to bathe the parts with warm water and Cuticura Soap morning and night, dry them and then put on the Ointment. After the first dressing I gave me some relief and the eruption did not run as usual. Now I am quite well, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) William Bosworth, Jan. 26, 1914.
Why worry about your hair? Cuticura Soap shampoo and an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions.
Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: "Cuticura," Newbury & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
with wounds that discharge or otherwise swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression of a hole, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected the same "with the same round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation, but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Sores, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of
GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.
Prepared by ALBERT ALBERT HUGHES, F.R.S. (London) 1114, Old St. Price 1/- per box.
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LOSS OF MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES
CHAPOTEAU'S PROPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

WEATHER REPORT.
On the 22nd at 10.25 a.m.—Pressure has decreased moderately over eastern Japan and increased slightly to moderately blowy; it is highest over N. China and S. Manchuria; which are covered by a moderate anti-cyclone. A shallow depression is situated in the central part of the China Sea; the northern depression has moved to the S.E. of Tokyo.
Moderate to fresh E. and N.E. winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
District. Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy, probably showers.
Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo ... The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Loochoo and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
22ND SEPTEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	30.13	—	—	—	SE	3	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.98	—	—	—	SE	1	—
Hakodate	6 a.	29.78	—	—	—	N	1	—
Tokio	6 a.	29.78	—	—	—	N	1	—
Koshi	6 a.	29.87	—	—	—	SE	1	—
Yaguchi	6 a.	29.87	—	—	—	SE	1	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.52	—	—	—	NW	1	—
Onuma	6 a.	—	—	—	—	NW	1	—
Naha	6 a.	—	—	—	—	NW	1	—
Loochoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	NW	1	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.	29.87	—	—	—	NE	1	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	20.05	88	89	—	WNW	2	—
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.52	70	100	—	NNE	1	—
Guangzhou	6 a.	29.57	74	—	—	ENE	2	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.62	75	94	—	E	2	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.68	82	81	—	SE	2	—
Amoy	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	6 a.	29.87	73	96	—	—	—	—
Taipei	6 a.	29.88	73	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	6 a.	29.86	77	—	—	N	2	—
Koshun	6 a.	29.86	81	—	—	NE	2	—
Pescadore	6 a.	29.87	88	—	—	ENE	2	—
Canton	6 a.	29.86	81	85	—	SE	1	—
Hongkong	6 a.	29.84	81	89	—	E	4	op
Gap Rock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.85	77	92	—	N	2	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.79	79	—	—	WNW	4	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.79	75	—	—	—	—	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.82	77	84	—	—	—	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.78	77	82	—	N	1	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.81	75	88	—	NNE	1	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.79	79	98	—	—	—	—
Yichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.78	79	98	—	N	3	—
Yichang	6 a.	29.74	76	98	—	SW	1	—

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.
Fushimi Maru 6 a. 29.78 — NE 2 p
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
1 BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, at humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6 STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloomy, a hail, lightning, a overcast, passing showers, a snow, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a view (w).
7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
Hongkong Observatory, September 22nd.

Barometer	29.88	29.89	29.89
Temperature	87	81	82
Humidity	81	80	89
Wind Direction	East	East	ESE
Force	3	4	4
Weather	b	op	op
Rain	—	0.14	—

Highest open air Temperature on 21st ... 87
Lowest open air Temperature on 21st ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
From 23rd to 29th September.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.
Thurs.	23	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 20	5 7	2 35	2 7
Fri.	24	9 59	6 7	3 12	2 2
		9 39	6 2	3 17	2 3
Satur.	25	10 37	6 3	3 58	2 1
		9 57	6 6	4 46	2 8
Sun.	26	11 20	5 7	4 39	2 1
		10 16	6 7	4 27	2 2
Mon.	27	10 26	6 2	5 22	2 2
		10 36	6 8	4 46	3 6
Tues.	28	0 43	6 4	6 10	2 3
		11 06	6 8	4 55	3 8
Wed.	29	2 34	6 2	7 10	2 6
		11 31	6 7	4 43	4 1

OUR LONDON LETTER.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, August 18th.
GERMANY'S LOSS OF SUBMARINES.
It can do no possible harm to mention that Germany has fewer submarines than she had when I last wrote. Our authorities are making no public announcements thereon, but the statement I make is accurate. Those in the know are quite satisfied they have the submarine menace well within restricted limits, and the Germans would give what souls they have left to find out how it's done. They must keep guessing.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR.
Next year's Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Walsby, takes a great interest in the future of the Far East, and has written a book on the prospects of the trade that is to come in your part of the world. He is a highly successful oil manufacturer by business and a sportsman and art collector in his leisure moments. His progress to the highest office in the City has followed the usual course of Common Councilman, Alderman and Sheriff. He holds orders galore, but at this date he probably values those from France and Belgium above the one conferred on him by Prussia—of course long before the war.

NEED OF MEN IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.
Now that Lloyd George has recalled twelve thousand skilled men from the front to help to push munition work forward, there is a cry for similar wisdom in regard to men who enlisted from the merchant service. There has been something very near scandal in connection with these men, for some have been kicking their heels under promise of employment and others have been sent to duties at sea stations that any clerk could do. It is no wonder that some have grown tired and have gone to sea again. The suggestion has now been made to Mr. Balfour that as the need for fully qualified men is so great in the merchant service all such men as are not given adequate employment should be set free, for in carrying on the commerce of the country they can serve their nation as truly as elsewhere. Shipowners complain most of all that the Admiralty have taken men who were, and are, badly wanted as engineers, and have employed them as infantrymen, whereas such duties could be done by men who cannot be used in the engine-room.

CANADIAN MUNITION MAKERS.
To help in our factories, the first batch of skilled Canadian workmen has arrived in this country. Most of them are unmarried, but some are married and have brought along their wives and families. All have been given free return passes across the Atlantic. They comprise turners, shipwrights, coopersmiths, fitters, engineers and machinists. Most of them have been employed in industrial centres in the Eastern Provinces, but some have come from the cities nearer to the Pacific coast. Great care is stated to have been taken in the selection of these men, and the selection is still proceeding, not only with a view to sending England all possible expert aid, but also to adjust matters so that the munitions recruiting interferes as little as possible with the production of supplies in Canada.

NOTABLE BETROTHAL.
The engagement of Sir John French's eldest son to the daughter of Major General John and niece and adopted daughter of Lady Charlemont has roused more than usual interest, because of the speculation as to whether "shy" French, as Sir John is called by his friends, will take a flying visit to this country to be present at the wedding. Before the war he was known for his detestation of anything like a public show, and the attempt made to lionise him after the Boer War bored him to distraction. May be the stirring events of the last year and the long absence from home may have modified this distaste to figuring in so pleasant a social function as a wedding, but whether he can be spared from the front is another matter. Still, he has a magnificent man in Sir Douglas Haig to leave in charge—a man regarded by Tommy Atkins with something akin to idolatry, for he is not merely a brilliant general but a man who in tight corners likes to be in the thick of his fighting men.

THE AFRICAN AND THE GERMAN.
A correspondent in Northern Rhodesia sends an effective little story which illustrates how far the hatred of the Germans and attachment to the British goes in the out-of-the-way corners of the earth. The white residents started a subscription for the provision of an aeroplane or its equivalent in cash, as a present to the British Government. The correspondent daily received his form for subscriptions which he casually showed to his native servant, jocularly remarking, "Would you like to give 5s?" "What is an aeroplane?" asked the black. "Some-

thing like my motor cycle," replied the white man, "except that it has wings and can fly through the air." "What is it to be used for?" next asked the servant. "To kill Germans," said the master. On that the native showed great excitement and begged for a subscription form, saying, "I will do better than 5s." A five pound note to an African native means the savings of a lifetime, so the white man said no more about it, expecting nothing to come. What was his amazement some three or four days later when the servant turned up again with 250. He had collected it all in small sums from hundreds of natives, who had gladly drawn upon their little hoards when they heard they could take part in a blow against the hated Germans whose infamous barbarity to the Hereros of South West Africa had been reported to them by their own people. The white residents were disinclined to take from their poor neighbours so much of their all, but the people were so insistent and so strenuous in their protestations of delight at being able to contribute that the money was included and is now being expended in the production of another aerial avenger, which, let us hope, manned by some budding Warneford, will presently gain the mastery of some Teutonic Zeppelin out for baby murder.

THE GOSPEL OF HATE.
"WHO CANNOT HATE PROPERLY CANNOT LOVE."
The little girl in the song who said "I don't want to play in your yard" was an amateur at the game of "hate" compared to the modern German publicist. Your true-blue Prussian is beginning to realise that the world is quite prepared to send Germany to Coventry for an indefinite period, and he retorts proudly that that condition of splendid isolation is precisely what he wishes. He would not, and he could, associate with such common clay as the rest of the peoples of the earth.

The scorn of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* on this topic is vitriolic. "All the world hates us. Whoever he whose comprehension has not yet been able to grasp this truth and thinks that protestations can win him love, let him do so on his own account and at his own peril, only let him not attempt this fruitless task in foreign lands, a procedure by which he only succeeds in increasing the number of the faint-hearted at home." "How, indeed, could the carrying by these females in trousers of their silly peace propaganda into the countries of the alleged neutrals lead to the diminution of this hatred? It is quite true that all this under-estimation of the real value of this hatred should cease. Hatred has always been an important element in the development of war. Without hatred the sword cannot attain its edge. He who cannot hate properly cannot love. Let us show our pseudo-friends that we Germans can do both in season. To beg for their love with apologetic mien for our shortcomings, as is done by these well-meaning un-Germanised weaklings, would be lowering to our dignity and mischievous in its consequences. We are hated; well and good, let us start an open competition to decide which side can hate the most intensely."

SHIPS "IN ORDINARY."
A correspondent having written to Mr. Fred T. Jane asking the exact meaning of the old phrase about a ship being "laid up in ordinary," he replies:—"It is beyond me to say how the phrase originated, but I rather suspect that it has some considerable connection with the fact that in the old days—say, in Stuart times—there came a practice of building ships and keeping them on the slips till they were needed for war. The reason for this was that once taken in harbour the wooden hulls rapidly deteriorated. "In ordinary," I fancy, was derived from "ordinary conditions," as opposed to "war conditions."
Later on, when in the eighteenth century the matter of decay was gone into scientifically, it was found possible to preserve ships from decay when they were laid up in harbour at the end of a war; and so, I think "in ordinary" came into use to describe a ship out of commission.

Exactly when the term died out I do not know. Fincham, in his work on "Naval Architecture," published in 1861, uses "in ordinary" in exactly the same way that before the war we talked of "neutroils," or a few years before that of the "Fleet Reserve," or the more picturesque phrase of "Gobby-ship."
On the whole, however, the Fleet Reserve of twenty years ago, when ships were laid up in harbour with a warrant officer and half a dozen men to wander round them doing nothing in particular, best describes "in ordinary." Our forefathers were practical people; but war was a leisurely affair in their time. To get to work a few months after the declaration of war was all right—the enemy were just in the same boat.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.
The war has served to break down several old traditions, writes Mr. Fred T. Jane in one of the London papers. Of these one is the old rule that a court-martial could only be held afloat, a thing which in these days of shore establishments has caused endless inconvenience to all concerned. There is now in operation a new regulation permitting courts-martial to be held on shore in naval barracks. Thus has the war swept away one ridiculous anomaly.
Which reminds me of the old gentleman, an enthusiastic Navy Leaguer, who visited Portsmouth and stood on the Hard and looked at Nelson's Victory lying in the blue and emerald waters of the harbour. The sun dazzled on the water, and on all the other things that Portsmouth Harbour is a blue-jacket passed. The old gentleman seized him, and pointed to Nelson's Victory floating in the midst of the glory. "Don't you know what that ship means, my man?" he exclaimed. "Rather," replied the blue-jacket, "it's the old tub they hold courts-martial in!"

SENTRIES OF THE AIR.

THE NAVAL AIR SERVICE IN WAR TIME.

[BY C. G. GREY, EDITOR OF "THE AEROPLANE."]

When one comes to consider the work of the Royal Naval Air Service during the past twelve months one cannot, of course, go into very minute details of individual actions, but a general account of the doings of the R.N.A.S. is certainly worth placing on record.
Although the work of the Royal Naval Air Service has had less influence on the actual course of the war than has the work of the R.F.C., this fact does not in any way reflect on the bravery, activity, or ability of the naval aviators.
It is simply that events have thus befallen, chiefly owing to the German navy having chosen to sit at home in preference to coming out to certain destruction.
Owing to this the R.N.A.S. has been deprived of its major reason for existence, which was in the original intention the detection of the whereabouts of enemy warships. Nevertheless, the Naval Air Service has done a vast amount of hard work, and has done it on the whole exceedingly well.

CONTINUOUS PATROL.

At the very beginning of the war, when the British Fleet was chiefly engaged with protecting the transport of the British Expeditionary Force across the Channel, naval airships kept up a continuous patrol, thus covering any possible attempt of German warships to approach the Straits of Dover. At the same time seaplane patrols guarded the routes.
The fact that these patrols discovered very little in the way of hostile vessels was not due to any remissness on their part but to the absence of enemy warships, and though one cannot, of course, give details of what the aviators did discover, it may be taken that their time was by no means wasted. During this period only two lives were lost at sea, two naval officers disappearing on a seaplane. Their fate still remains a mystery, because the machine itself was picked up damaged but still aloft some days after they had disappeared, but the pilot and passenger were not in it.
The various seaplane patrols between them covered many thousands of miles during this period, and the fact that there were only two lives lost reflects very great credit not only on the officers whose duty it was to see that the machines and engines were kept in proper order, but also on the mechanics of the Naval Air Service who had to do the work.

SEAPLANE CARRIERS.

Shortly after the outbreak of war various ships were commissioned as seaplane carriers, and several of these have been briefly mentioned in Admiralty despatches. Seaplanes carried on these ships raided Cuxhaven and the German coast in the vicinity. A considerable amount of information was gathered, and some material damage was done, but that is all that has been heard officially of that particular squadron.

Other seaplane-carrying ships have done good work at the Dardanelles, and have assisted in the operations which destroyed the *Kinigiobey*.
Seaplanes have also assisted in controlling the fire of warships bombarding the Belgian coast towns which are occupied by the Germans, and have taken part in various raids against Zeebrugge and Ostend.

In addition to its airships and seaplanes, the Navy has used a large number of shore-going aeroplanes which have been exceedingly active.
A considerable amount of fighting was done, the aeroplanes acting on occasion as scouts for the armoured cars, and occasionally as actual weapons of offence themselves, but the first definite actions of importance carried out by the R.N.A.S. were the two raids into German territory, in the second of which the airship *Sheldrake* and a brand new Zeppelin were destroyed by bombs.
Not only was the loss of the Zeppelin a serious moral blow at that time, but the demonstration that German towns, which considered themselves safe from assault, could not be certain of a peaceful existence also had an annoying moral effect.

PIN-PRICKS.

Thereafter, when the Germans occupied Antwerp

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage
\$3 to any part of

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 22nd Sept.—Port Parsoval 19th September, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, A. McKenno, 22nd September—Singapore 16th September, General.—Order.

HAIPHONG, British str., 642, A. H. Stewart, 22nd September—Swatow 21st September, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HARU, French str., 739, Morvan, 21st September—Haiphong 18th September, General.—A. R. Martyn.

IXION, British str., 6,527, J. L. Stout, 21st September—Manila 19th September, Hemp and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KALJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,392, Murakami, 22nd September—Swatow 21st September, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NANKIN, British str., 4,268, G. Manley, 22nd September—Shanghai 19th September, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MYOJISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,741, K. Munakata, 21st September—Kobe 19th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 3,971, N. Katayama, 22nd September—Manila 19th September—Order.

YASAKA MARU, Japanese str., 6,879, Y. Yamawaki, 22nd September—Japan 19th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
September 22nd.

CHOFU MARU, Jap. str., for Binhuay.

CHOYBANG, British str., for Shanghai.

HINSANG, British str., for Sandakan.

SINKIANG, British str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

September 22nd.

CHINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

CHOYBANG, British str., for Shanghai.

IXION, British str., for Japan.

KWONGSANG, British str., for Canton.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

MYOJISAN MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

SIR RICHARD ANDREW, B. str., for Saigon.

SUENHIO MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.

TAMBA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

TUNGSHING, British str., for Swatow.

YENOSHI MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Haiphong* reports: Light variable winds, fine, clear weather, sea smooth to port.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haiphong*, from Swatow, for Hongkong: Mr. Fulcher.

Per *Nankin*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wear, Mrs. W. E. Dodd, Mr. S. Borton, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Mr. C. H. Booth, and Mr. N. R. Mohr.

VESSELS EXPECTED:

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 21st instant, morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 26th instant, at about noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Mongolia* left Yokohama on Monday, the 13th September, for Hongkong via Manila, etc. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Yasaka Maru*, due to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Muttra* left Calcutta on the 16th instant, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

The str. *Phuyen* left Saigon on the 20th September, for this port, and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong on 29th September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mails to the Free Coinage of Silver FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

Prior: 51 Cash.

On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office or Local Retailers.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price 75s.

On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "k," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier. 3. From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & RIG	LENGTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW...	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	D. Anbury	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th Oct.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	NOBB	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Oct.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of Oct.
MANILA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YASAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS...	PAUL LEOAT	Fre. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 16th Oct. at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, S'HAU, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 8th Oct. at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	PATMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 27th Sept.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	UNKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	About 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fillmer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SEIKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Oct. at Noon.
MEXICAN PORTS VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KACHUAWAR	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
DELAGO BAY, DUBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grosvenor	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Takeda	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 13th Oct. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NITRO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOFU, & YOKOHAMA	CHUPHONG	Brit. str.	—	Shane	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow at D'light.
WUHAIRWEI & TIENTSIN	RUIHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
WUHAIRWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	TIBONAS	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 12th Oct.
JAPAN	SINKIANG	Jap. str.	1 m.	O. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	FUSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Irishwa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOFU & YOKOHAMA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bishard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. E. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	COLONBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOFU & YOKOHAMA	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	O. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOFU & YOKOHAMA	YINGHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOFU	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Oct. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Oct. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOFU & YOKOHAMA	V. COTAT	Fre. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 5th Oct.
SHANGHAI	TUENHANG	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOFU & YOKOHAMA	NOYABA	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 10 a.m.
ANPING & TAIKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at Noon.
TAMSOI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	E. H. Lever	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	HAIMON	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	BAIJONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, & CEBU ILOILO	CHINUSA	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	LIZON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAIRANG	Jap. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & SOUBABAYA	PAUSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	SAKAMIS	Brit. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 28th inst.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	KAIPOING	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	LOESANG	Jap. str.	—	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SURGIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at D'light.
				J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst. at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR

WEIHAIRWEI & TIENTSIN "CHIPSING" Friday, 24th Sept. D'light.

SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO "KWONGSANG" Saturday, 25th Sept. D'light.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Saturday, 26th Sept. 3 p.m.

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 26th Sept. 3 p.m.

KOBE & MOJI "KUMSANG" Sunday, 27th Sept. D'light.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "KOKSANG" Tuesday, 28th Sept. D'light.

SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA "PAUSANG" Tuesday, 28th Sept. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Friday, 1st Oct. D'light.

MANILA "YUNSHANG" Saturday, 2nd Oct. 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "Kotsang," "Namsang," and "Pooksang" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yasaka," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering) Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadal, Lahad Dato, Simporas, Tawao, Usakan, Jesselton and Laruan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

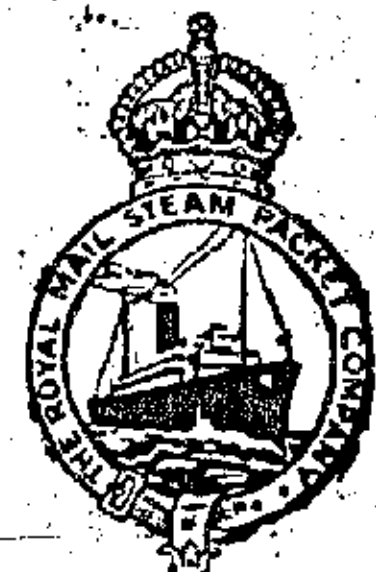
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

[25]



R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

LONDON "MERIONETHSHIRE" Beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DUBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with From COLOMBO: 24th September, 17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DUBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong 13th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

21.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For ... Steamer ... Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915

[942]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLET WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

VESSELS ON THE BERKE

For VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 23rd Sept. For Freight please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [92]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN," Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 24th September, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "ARABIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAMALAH," due in London about the 6th Nov., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL, S.S. "PATHAN," on or about 27th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.

For GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER," Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915.

For Freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [953]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC," Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 10th November.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (via NEGAPATAN)	Fushimi Maru	22nd Sept.
EUROPE (London 29th Aug., via Siberia)	Yingchow	24th Sept.
EUROPE (ENGLISH MAIL)	Malta	26th Sept.
...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokkaido, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Swatow, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Glenfalloch	Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Yasaka Maru	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kancho	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Sinkiang	Registration ... 2.15 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 29th Sept.)	...	Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Choochoo, Newchwang and Dairen	Eyer	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipping	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Fushimi Maru	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Glenfalloch	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
...

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

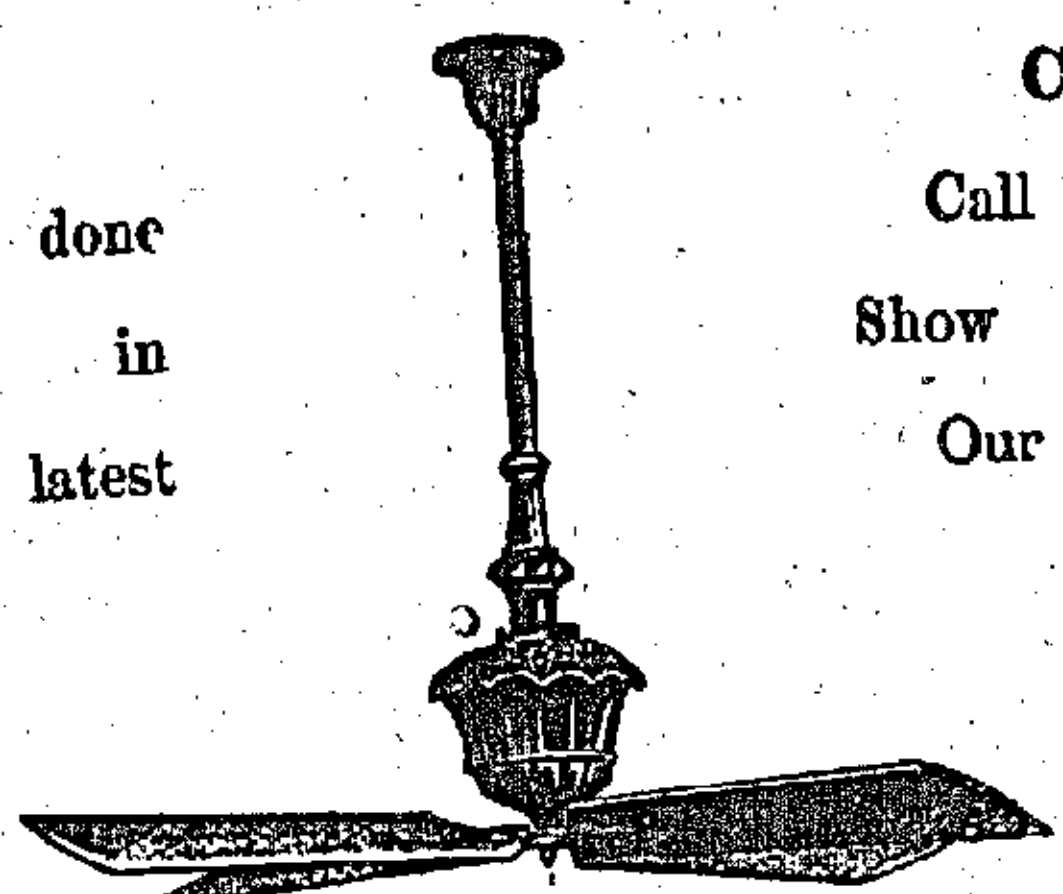
FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Chung Chow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
...

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
...

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.
It can be done
by investing in
one of our latest
type desk or
ceiling fans.



Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK."

Telephone 335

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 23rd.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	1/98
Bank Bills, on demand	1/94	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/94	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/94	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/108	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/104	
ON PARIS	Bank Bills, on demand	247
Credits, at 4 months' sight	257 1/2	
ON GERMANY	On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK	Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.	
ON BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	135 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand	85 1/2
ON MANILA	On demand	85 1/2 nom.
ON SINGAPORE	On demand	107 1/2
ON BATAVIA	On demand	107 1/2
ON HONGKONG	On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON	On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
ON HANKOW	On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.20 n.	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$8.80	
SILVER, per oz.	23 1/2 d.	

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

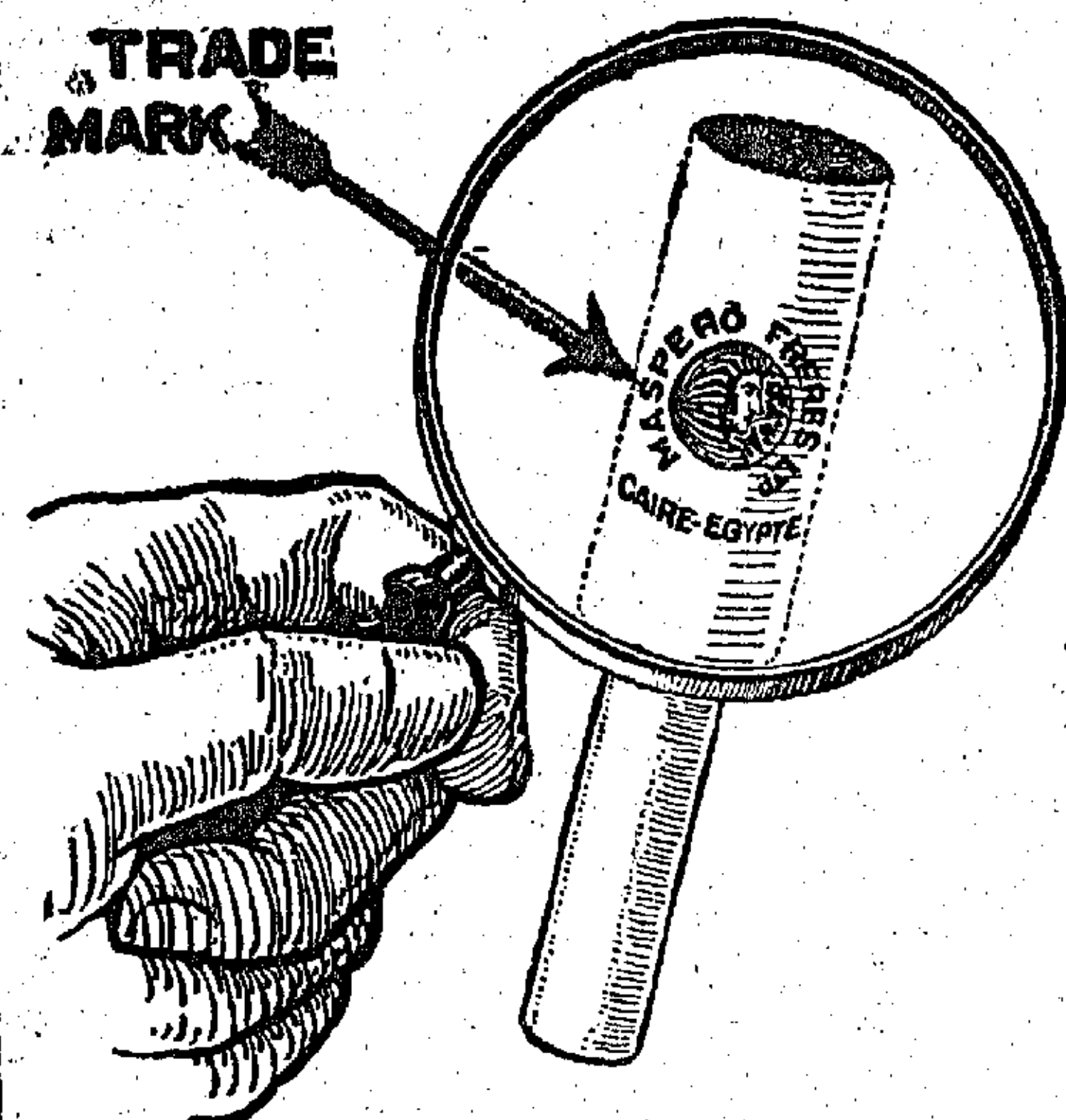
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all		178 1/2 buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12 all		\$1.01, buyers	8 1/2 p.a.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all		\$1.40, sales	7 1/2 p.a.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all		8 1/2	
...

GUARANTEE OF A CIGARETTE AT ITS BEST.



Maspero freres
EGYPT.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$1,500,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE—Chairman.
W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$1,120,000

(Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL
BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates
to be ascertained on application.

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD OFFICE: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DRAUGHTS BANK.

SWISS BANKERS.

The Bank transacts every description of

Banking and Exchange business, receives

money on Current Account and on Fixed

Deposit at rates which may be ascertained

on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.

No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 500,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at

2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on

Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained

on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1915.

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